

Spectral characteristics ...

S/035/61/000/006/008/044
A001/A101

ent voltages was studied. At high voltages a slight difference in the shape of the curves was noted. The authors present the spectral sensitivity curves for different photomultipliers, the energy distribution curve in continuous spectrum of the xenon tube, and measurement tables. There are 7 references.

V. Yesipov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

Tremko, J.; Anthal, J(,

Nova RS Ophiuchi. In English. p. 171.

BULLETIN OF THE ASTRONOMICAL INSTITUTES OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, Praha, Czechoslovakia,
Vol. 10, no. 5, Sept. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 10, 1959. -Oct.
Uncl.

TREMKO, J.; SAJTAK, D.

The variable ES Aquarii. Biul astr Cz 15 no.3:91-101 '64.

1. Astronomical Institute, Slovak Academy of Sciences,
Skalnate Pleso.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Optics - Photometry. Colorimetry

K-12

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1959, No 2267

Author : Tremko J., Vetasnik M.

Inst : -

Title : Spectral Sensitivity of the Photoelectric Photometer of the
University Observatory at Brno

Orig Pub : Byul. astron. in-tov chekhoslovakii, 1958, 9, No 3, 105-107

Abstract : Description of results of measurements of the spectral sensitivity of the electron multiplier and of the photometer, both with filters and without, and a determination of the effective wavelengths.

Card : 1/1

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~
 Photostatic reproductions of University of California at Berkeley, 1961a, 1961f, and 1961g. Notations are 6113-101-10a.

1. Faculty of Mathematics and Physics of the Chinese University,
Beiping (for Yenching). 2. Astronomical Institute of the Chinese Academy
of Sciences, Peking (for Yenching).

MITROFANOV, P., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk; SEMENOVA, S.; TREML', A., kand.
sel'skokhoz. nauk; SHARUDA, G.; SLAVKO, N.

Tedion. Zashch. rast. ot vred. 1 bol. 10 no. 7: 32-33 '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zashchity
rasteniy (for Mitrofanov). 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel's-
kiy institut khimicheskikh sredstv zashchity rasteniy (for
Semenova). 3. Khar'kovskaya toksikologicheskaya laboratoriya
Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta khimicheskikh
sredstv zashchity rasteniy (for Sharuda, Slavko).

USSR / General and Special Zoology. Insects. Insect
and Mite Pests.

P

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 12, 1958, 54381.

Author : ~~Tremli, A. G.~~
Inst : Ukrainian Sci. Res. Inst. of Forestry and Forest
Agriculture Melloration.
Title : The Chemical Measures to Control the Pine-Twig
Moth (Evetria).

Orig Pub: Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Ukr. n.-i. in-t lesn.
kh-va i agrolesomelior., 1957, No 3-4, 60-61.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

ZLOTIN, A.Z.; LYMAROVA, M.A.; TREML', A.G.

Development of the gipsy moth (*Ctenia dispar* L.) feeding on
acorns under laboratory conditions. Zool. zhur. 44 no.7:1098-
1100 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Grakovskaya toksikologicheskaya laboratoriya Vsesoyuznogo
nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta khimicheskikh sredstv
zashchity rasteniy, pochtovoye otdeleniye Chkalovskoye
Khar'kovskoy oblasti.

TREML, A.G.

USSR / General and Specialized Zoology. Insects.
Forest Pests.

P

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 17, 1958, No 78353

Author : Ivanitskiy, B. E.; Tremly, A. G.
Inst : Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of
Forest Economy and Agro-Silvi-Mellioration.

Title : An Experiment in the Mechanized Priming of the
Soil to Control Scarabaeid Larvae in Pine Cultures

Orig Pub : Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Ukr. n.-l. in-t
lesn. kh-va i agroisomellior., 1957, No 3-4,
56-59

Abstract : The KR-1.8 cultivator winchs work with the trac-
tion of a pair of oxen or horses, priming the
soil before planting the pine, requires two
workers; priming the soil for crops also requires
one man at the wheel. To avoid mechanical damage

Card 1/3

USSR / General and Specialized Zoology. Insects.
Forest Pests.

P

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 17, 1958, No 78353

of tall (up to 1 m.) plants, it will be necessary to introduce some changes in the construction of the machine; until then, the axle of the fore carriage, the squared beam of the ploughshare, and the corner of the connection of the ploughshares are wrapped with paper sacks of dust. Mechanized priming of the soil was experimented with by UkrNIILKh in 1956 in the Tsuryupin Forest. Introduction into the soil in the spring before planting the pine-trees of 12% hexachlorocyclohexane 0.5 kg per 100 linear m. of row (20-24 kg/ha), by two ploughshares on the depth of 16-18 cm., has decreased by 90-95% the infesting of the soil by the scarabaeid larvae and the fall-out of the seedlings because of the damage. When

Card 2/3

VOLODKOVICH, S.D.; VOL'FSON, L.G.; CHEKALINA, V.I.; TREML', A.G.; FRENKEL',
A.M.

New nematocides - polyhalo derivatives of hydrocarbons and esters
of haloacetic acids. Khim.prom. no.9:648-650 S '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Nematocides)

TIMCHENKO, G.A.; TREML', A.G.

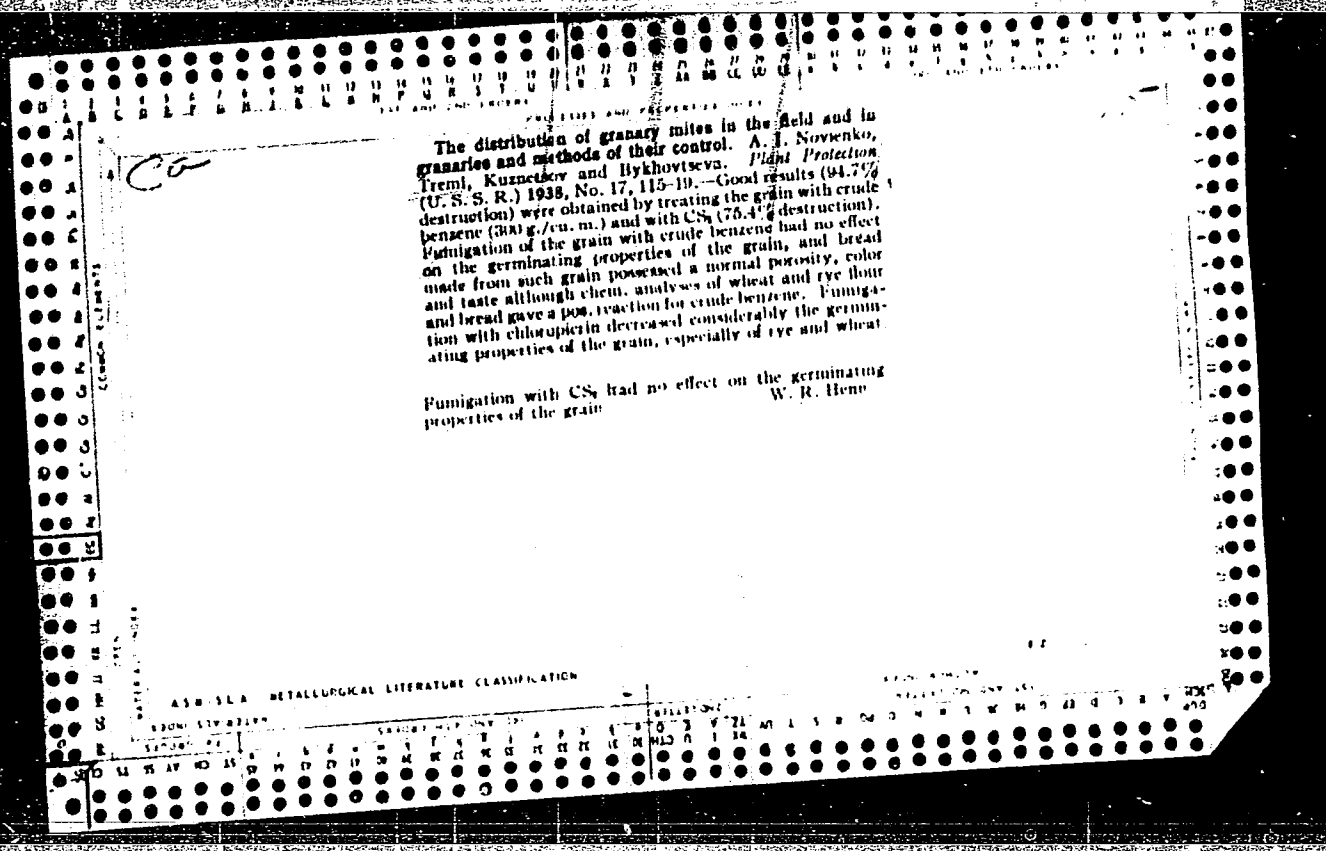
Poplar pests in the eastern part of the Ukraine and Crimea.
Ent. oboz. 42 no.4:793-810 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Kafedra entomologii Khar'kovskogo gosudarstvennogo uni-
versiteta, Khar'kov.

ZLOTIN, A.Z.; TREML', A.G.

Development of the gypsy moth (*Ocneria dispar* L.) under laboratory conditions. Zool. zhur. 43 no.2:287-290 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Grakovskoye opytnoye pole Nauchnogo Instituta po udobreniyam i insektofungitsidam; Chakalovskoye pochtovoye otdeleniye, Khar'kovskaya oblast'.



THOMAS, I.

Modernization of the heating installations of industrial boilers. n. 11.
(UJITOK LAPJA. Vol. 9, no. 16, Sept. 1957. Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) IC. Vol. 6, no. 12, Dec. 1967.
Uncl.

MORLIN, Z.; TREMMEL, J.

The effect of electron irradiation on some alkali halide single crystals. Chekhosl fiz zhurnal 13 no.3:216-218 '63.

1. Chemical Structures Research Laboratory, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest.

S/058/63/000/002/011/070
A059/A101

AUTHORS: Marót, István, Tremmel, János

TITLE: Preparation of carbon films for electron-microscopic studies

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 2, 1963, 78, abstract 2A518
("Magyar fiz. folyoirat", 1962, v. 10, no. 3, 219 - 221, Hungarian)

TEXT: Conditions necessary to obtain high-grade carbon films by vacuum evaporation are discussed, which can be applied in electron microscopy to obtain imprints and shadings of the items. The design of the carbon-electrode holder and the conditions of carbon evaporation are described. It is found that the optimum film thickness is 150 to 300 Å at which they are sufficiently strong and still have no specific structure.

P. Sosenko

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

MORLIN, Zoltan, a fizikai tudományok kandidátusa; TREMEL, Janos

An account of the Dresden conference on electron microscope. Kem
tud kozl MTA 18 no.4:619-623 '62.

1. Magyar Tudományos Akademia Kemia-Szerkeszeti Kutato Laboratoriuma,
Budapest.

TREMEL, Janos

A simple exposure meter for electron microscopes. Magy fiz folyoir
11 no.1:68-72 '63.

1. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Kemiai Szerkeszeti Kutato Laboratorium.

TREMMEL, Janos; MAROT, Istvan

Evaporated coal films and coal prints. Meres automat 11 no.8/9:
246-251 '63.

1. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Kemiai Szerkezeti Kutato Labo-
ratoriuma.

TREMMEI, Janos; MAROT, Istvan

Evaporated carbon films and carbon prints. Musz elet 18
no.23:15 7 N '63.

NEUGEBAUER, J.; SIMON, T.; TREMMEL, J.

Formation of crystals from metal powder particles in the sintering process of tungsten rods. Acta techn Hung 49 no.1/2:233-239 '64.

1. Forschungsinstitut für Technische Physik der Ungarischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Budapest, und Wolframlaboratorium der Tungram A.G. (for Neugebauer). 2. Tungram A.G. (for Simon). 3. Institut für Strukturforschung der Ungarischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Budapest (for Tremmel).

MAVER, H.; GRGIC, Z.; TRENC, S.; BREMSAY, L.; BORAS, E.; SKRTIC, A.

Energy expenditure in textile workers. Arh. hig. rada 13 no.3:239-244
'62.

1. Republicki Zavod za sastitu zdravlja, Odjel za higijenu prehrane
i Vojna bolnica Zagreb.
(TEXTILE INDUSTRY) (INDUSTRIAL MEDICINE)

5

CA

20

Changes in the chemical resistance to water of portland cements with various admixtures. KARL TAKUMST. *Zement* 21, 319-29(1932).—A general discussion reducing the soly. of the CaO by phys. and chem. methods. H. P. K.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1930-1939

1940-1949

1950-1959

1960-1969

1970-1979

1980-1989

1990-1999

2000-2009

2010-2019

2020-2029

2030-2039

2040-2049

2050-2059

2060-2069

2070-2079

2080-2089

2090-2099

2100-2109

2110-2119

2120-2129

2130-2139

2140-2149

2150-2159

2160-2169

2170-2179

2180-2189

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4200-4209

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4250-4259

4260-4269

4270-4279

4280-4289

4290-4299

4300-4309

4310-4319

4320-4329

4330-4339

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4360-4369

4370-4379

4380-4389

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4400-4409

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4450-4459

4460-4469

4470-4479

4480-4489

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4590-4599

4600-4609

4610-4619

4620-4629

4630-4639

4640-4649

4650-4659

4660-4669

4670-4679

4680-4689

4690-4699

4700-4709

4710-4719

4720-4729

4730-4739

4740-4749

4750-4759

4760-4769

4770-477

TREPENENKOV, I.I., kand. tekhn.nauk

Concerning wheel-type all-purpose plowing tractors. Trakt.i
sel'khoz mash. 32 no.9:5-8 S '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy traktorny
institut.

(Tractors)

NIKITENKO, Aleksandr Girgor'yevich, starshiy prepodavatel'; STUKALKIN, Andrey Nikolayevich; TREMPOLETS, Viktor Vasil'yevich, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; BATURO, Vitaliy Ivanovich, assistant

Mechanical vibrations of the contactors of electrical devices.
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; elektromekh. 5 no.3:308-314 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Kafedra elektricheskikh mashin, apparatov, matematicheskikh i schetno-reshayushchikh priborov i ustroystv Novocherkasskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta (for Nikitenko, Baturo).
 2. Nachal'nik laboratorii kommutatsionnoy apparatury Novocherkasskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta elektrovostroyeniya (for Stukalkin).
 3. Novocherkasskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektrovostroyeniya (for Trempolets).
- (Electric contactors---Vibration)

STUKALKIN, A.N.; MAVDRIKOV, F.I.; ANDRYUSHCHENKO, N.I.; TREMPOLETS, V.V.

Main controller for a.c. locomotives with low-voltage regulation.
Sbor. nauch. trud. Elnii 3:124-131 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

TREMYA, V. Cand Agr Sci -- (diss). "Effect of ^{deepening of} fertilizer-deepened arable layers
of turfy pod^{20/}soil soils ^{in connection with fertilizers upon the yield} on the harvest of agricultural crops." Mos, 1957.
16 pp 20 cm. (Mos Order of Lenin Agr Acad im K.A.Timiryazev), 110 copies.
(KL, 13-57, 100)

TREM'YAKOV, G.

13G58

USSR/RR Freight Capacity 4602.0312

Dec 1947

"To Guarantee the Transportation of Coal during the Winter of 1947-1948," G. Trem'yakov, Director Colonel of Traffic, 7 pp

"Zh-d Transport" No 12

Lists roads which did not fulfill loading plan in Sep and Oct 1947. Coal combines situated along North Donets railroad neglected to load 500 cars daily while those along South Donets were 250 cars behind plan. Roads which must be stocked with reserve rolling stock enumerated. Reference made to five trusts and four stations and the number of hours each allowed railroad cars to lie idle in Oct 1947.

LC

13G58

9.1300

27173
S/057/61/031/009/013/019
B104/B102

AUTHORS: Shestopalov, V. P., Trem'yakov, O. A., and Kalmykova, S. S.
TITLE: Dispersion properties of a split waveguide with narrow baffle plates
PERIODICAL: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 31, no. 9, 1961, 1104-1111

TEXT: A new kind of slowing-down systems called "split waveguide with narrow baffle plates" is described. From the standpoint of general symmetry, the system corresponds to a bifilar helix (c.f. Fig. 1). It is shown that the existence of narrow baffle plates changes considerably the dispersion properties of the system studied. The system was studied by a method developed by M. Chodorow et al. (J. Appl. Ph., 26, no. 1, 1956) on the basis of the dispersion equation

$$\sum_{m,n} \left\{ \left[m^2 \frac{k_n^2 a^2}{\beta_n^2 a^2} I_m K_m + k^2 a^2 I_m' K_m' \right] |J_{\varphi mn}|^2 + \beta_n^2 a^2 I_m K_m |J_{r mn}|^2 - \right. \\ \left. - m h_n a I_m K_m (J_{\varphi mn}^* J_{r mn} + J_{\varphi mn} J_{r mn}^*) \right\} = 0, \quad (1)$$

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Dispersion properties of a split ...

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B104/B102

where $k = \frac{m}{c}$; $h_n = \frac{\omega}{v_{p,n}}$; $\beta_n^2 = h_n^2 - k^2$.

for a cylindrical slowing-down system. ω is the frequency; c the wave velocity in the free space; $v_{p,n}$ the phase velocity of the slowed-down n -th harmonic; h_n the propagation constant in the waveguide; m, n are the subscripts of the azimuthal and longitudinal harmonics, respectively; $I_m = I_m(\beta_n a)$, $I'_m = I'_m(\beta_n a)$ is the Bessel function with imaginary argument, and its derivative; $K_m = K_m(\beta_n a)$ and $K'_m = K'_m(\beta_n a)$ is the MacDonald function and its derivative; $J_{\varphi mn}$ and $J_{z mn}$ are Fourier components of the currents.

It is assumed that the wavelength is much longer than the width b of the rings: $\lambda \gg b$. Expressions for the currents in each part of the period and for the Fourier components of the currents are tabulated, by means of which transcendental equations are obtained from (1). These equations are solved

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Dispersion properties of a split ...

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S/057/61/031/009/013/019
B104/B102

numerically by successive approximation. The roots of these equations are given in Table 4. Fig. 3 shows the dispersion curves in coordinates, as used by Chodorow in Ref. 2. It is concluded that the system studied has the same quantity of spatial harmonics as the bifilar winding investigated by Chodorow. There are 4 figures, 4 tables, and 6 references: 2 Soviet and 4 non-Soviet. The three references to English-language publications read as follows: L. Stark, J. Appl. Ph., 25, no. 9, 1954; C. K. Birdsall et al., IRE Trans. on ED, Ed-3, no. 4, 1956; I. E. Newin, IRE Trans. on Ed, 1959, April, p. 1959. X

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A. M. Gor'kogo
(Khar'kov State University imeni A. M. Gor'kiy)

SUBMITTED: July 8, 1960

Card 3/6

GOSTISHCHEV, V.S.; TREN, B.M.; ZEYTMAN, G.I.; DIANOV, V.F.

Nomogram of the exposure of steel to gamma rays. Zav. lab. 30
no.10:1281-1282 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Bazovaya izotopnaya laboratoriya Severo-Kavkazskogo soveta
narodnogo khozyaystva i Taganrogskiy zavod "Krasnyy kotel'shchik".

YUGOSLAVIA

H. MAVER, Z. GRGIC, S. TREHC, L. BREMSAY, E. BORAS and A. SKRTIC,
Department of Food Hygiene of the Republic's Institute for Health
Protection (Odjel za higijenu prehrane, Republicki Zavod za zastitu
zdravlja) and Military Hospital (Vojna bolnica), Zagreb.

"Energy Expenditure of Textile Workers."

Zagreb, Arhiv za Higijenu Rada i Toksikologiju, Vol 13, No 3, 1962; pp
239-244.

Abstract [English summary modified]: Two men and 15 women doing "typical
tasks" in a small textile workshop were studied. Basal metabolism and
caloric consumption corrected for temperature and atmospheric pressure;
oxygen consumption. Studies indicate that even in so-called light
industries certain tasks exist which must be characterized as heavy
work, and that many factors influence caloric expenditure at work. Four
tables; 2 Yugoslav and 5 Western references.

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YUGOSLAVIA

H. HAVER, Z. GRGIC, S. TRENG, L. BREMSAY, E. BORAS and S. SKRTIC,
Department of Food Hygiene of the Institute for Health Protection of
the Republic [of Croatia] (Odjel za higijenu prehrane, Republički Zavod
za zaštitu zdravlja) and Military Hospital (Vojna bolnica), Zagreb.

"Energy Expenditure in Female Workers in a Textile Factory."

Zagreb, Arhiv za Higijenu Rada i Toksikologiju, Vol 13, No 4, 1962; pp
299-305.

Abstract[English summary modified]: Study of 3 female workers doing
presumably typical tasks in a small textile workshop. There was a
difference of 500 calories between the lightest and the heaviest task,
indicating need to revise current rules which assume that all work in
a 'light industry' plant is indeed light work, or else to modify such
heavier tasks. Seven tables; 5 Western and 3 Yugoslav references.

1/1

L 22069-66 EWP(t) IJP(c) JD
ACC NR: AP6010710

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0034/65/000/004/0302/0302

AUTHOR: Trencev, K. (Engineer); Pokorny, F. (Engineer); Kuzera, R.; Novotny, L.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method of treating poor iron-manganese ores

SOURCE: Hutnické listy, no. 4, 1965, 302 2/

TOPIC TAGS: iron, manganese, phosphorous, solvent extraction, sulfuric acid, sulfate, sintering, coke, ferromanganese, ammonia, precipitation

ABSTRACT: The article is an abstract of Czechoslovak Patent Application No: Class 18a, 1/04, PV 2798-63, dated 17 May 1963. Treatment of ores rich in P is discussed; P is converted into an insoluble chemical compound, and Fe and Mn into a soluble one. This can be achieved by a sulfating roast, or by leaching with sulfuric acid. The resulting mixture of sulfates is heated to 300° - 1000° for 0.5 to 4 hours, so that insoluble pyrophosphate is formed. Fe and Mn are then leached out with water. The best mixture for a sulfating roast or acid leaching contains 17.83% Mn, 8.48% Fe, 1.45% P; ratio of Fe to Mn should be about 1:2, P to Mn 1 : 19. After the heat treatment the product contains 22.24% Mn, 1.67% Fe, and 0.012% P, that is a Fe to Mn ratio of 1:13, and P to Mn 1:1853. The sulfates of Mn and Fe prepared in this manner may be used directly for the production of ferroman-

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L 22069-66

ACC NR: AP6010710

ganese, because they are practically free of P; sintering with coke, or precipitation from sulfate solutions by ammonia are suitable methods of treatment. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 11, 07 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2dhe

TRENCHEV, G.

Importance of mechanizing the accounting for simplifying the state apparatus and increasing labor productivity.

P. 32, (Transportno Delo), Vol. 9, no. 5, 1957, Sofia, Bulgaria

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) Vol. 6, No. 11 November 1957

BALEV, P. (Troian); MUTAFCHIEV, D. (Burgas); PAPARO, A. (Sofia);
ANCHEV, St. (Teteven); SAVOV, T. (Burgas); KOLEV, Tsv. (s. Stambolovo,
Turnovsko); DANEV, M. (Ivailovgrad); RADEV, At. (Iambol);
PETKOV, V. (Sofia); SIMEONOV, As. (Gara Bov); NEDEV, R. (Varna);
KATIRANSKI, Iv. (s. Dragichevo, Pernishko); TRENCHIEV, TR. (St. Zagora);
KURCHEV, G. (Sofia)

Solutions to mathematics problems from Vol. 5, no.5, 1962.
Mat i fiz Bulg 6 no.2:61-63 Mr-Apr '63.

JAVOR, Tibor, inz., C.Sc.; TRENCINA, Jaromir, inz.

Static solution of plate problems by electrical analogies.
Inz stavby 10 no. 2:53-55 F '62.

1. Vyskumny ustav stavebnictva, Bratislava.

TRINCSENI, T.; KELETI, B.; KINCSES, A.; SZABO, J.

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Nephroso-nephritis haemorrhagica infectiosa. Orv. hetil. 94 no. 42:
1163-1165 18 Oct 1953. (CML 25:5)

1. Doctors. 2. People's Army Sanitation Service.

BTAGE, Zsuzsanna, dr.; KERTESZ, Edit, dr.; RENYI, Kazmer, dr.; SZABOLCSI, Laszlo, dr.; TRENCSENI, Tibor, dr.

Follow-up of patients with rheumatic fever (development of configuration in vitium). Orv. hetil. 103 no.49:2309-2311 9 D '62.

1. Nephadsereg Egyszsegugyi Szolgalata.
(RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE)

TRENCSENI, Tibor, dr.; KELETI, Bela, dr.

Follow-up examination of patients with hemorrhagic nephrosonephritis. Orv. hetil. 104 no.34:1605-1606 25 Ag '63.

1. Nephadsereg Egyszsegugyi Szolgalata.
(NEPHRITIS) (URINE) (PITUITARY GLANDS)
(NEPHROSIS)

TRENCSENI, Tibor, dr.; SZILVESZTROV, Vlagyimir, dr.; GVALJA, Ilja, dr.

Primary fibrosarcoma of the cardiac ventricle diagnosed during life. Orv.Hetil.105 no.22:1023-1028 My 31 '64.

1. Szovjet Hadsereg, Egyszegugyi Szolgalat es Magyar Nephadsereg, Egyszegugyi Szolgalata.

TRENCSENI, Tibor

HUNGARY

BTAGE, Szuzsanna MD; KERTESZ, Edit MD; RENYI, Kazmer MD; SZABOLCSI, László MD; and TRENCSENI, Tibor MD, of the Public Health Service of the Hungarian People's Army (Néphadsereg Egészségügyi Szolgálat).

"Follow-Up Study of Patients with Rheumatic Fever. (Problem of the development of Configuration in Vitis)."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 103, No 49, 9 Dec 62; pp 2309-2311.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary modified]: 367 male patients who at the time of their hospitalization for rheumatic fever between 1952 and 1956 were 21-23 years of age; were subjected to a follow-up study 4-8 years later. The article discusses the problem of the development of roentgenological configuration of the heart in those 84 of the 367 patients who as a result of the rheumatic fever had developed heart-valve defects. Five to eight years after the development of valve defect the authors found evaluable radiological deviation in only one-third of the hearts examined. By contrast, among those patients who had acquired their vitia more than eight years prior to the examination, cardiac

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HUNGARY

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 103, No 49, 9 Dec 62; pp 2309-2311.

configuration was found in two thirds of the cases. Authors considered only the demonstrable enlargement of the left ventricle as being of pathognomic significance among the criteria of mitral stenosis and did not pay attention to radiological symptoms of dubious value, since the latter were present to an appreciable extent also in the group not suffering from valve defects. [13 references, of which 8 in English language].

2/2

TRENCSENI, T.

On cooperation among specialists. Orv. hetil. 104 no.19:892-893 12
My '63.

(SPECIALISM)

FORRAI, Jeno, dr.; TRENCSENI, Tibor, dr.

Roentgen anatomical data on evaluation of tracheal stenosis in the
thyroid gland region. Orv. hetil. 102 no.41:1930-1931 8 0 '61.

1. Magyar Nephadsereg Egesszegugyi Szolgalata.

(TRACHEA dis)

TRENCSENI, T.; KELETI, B.

Hemorrhagic nephroso-nephritis in Hungary and Europe. Acta med.
hung. 16 no.3:303-311 '60.

1. Gesundheitsdienst der Ungarischen Volksarmee, Budapest.
(EPIDEMIC HEMORRHAGIC FEVER epidemiol).

BTAGE, Zsuzsa, Dr.; KERTESZ, Edit, Dr.; RENYI, Kazmer, Dr.; TRENCSENI, Tibor,
Dr.

Data on the incidence of postpleuritis tuberculous manifestations
and on their prophylactic influenceability by inhibitors. Orv. hetil.
100 no.13:478-479 29 Mar 59.

1. A Magyar Nephadsereg Egcszsegugyi Szolgalatanak Kozlemenye.
(PLEURISY, compl.
pulm. tuberc. in exudative pleurisy, incidence &
prev. by antituberculous drugs (Hun))
(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY
complicating exudative pleurisy, incidence & prev.
by antituberculous drugs (Hun))

KINCSES, Antal, dr.; KELETI, Bela, dr.; TRENCSENI, Tibor, dr.

Follow-up in infectious hemorrhagic nephrosc-nephritis.
Orv. hetil. 97 no.26:715-716 24 June 56.

1. A Nephadsereg Egészségügyi Szolgálatának közleménye.
(EPIDEMIC HEMORRHAGIC FEVER, epidemiol,
in Hungary, follow-up in 44 cases. (Hun))

TRENCSENI, T.; KELETI, B.; KINCSES, A.; SZARO, J.; SZENTESI, H.;
HARCSAY, F.

The clinical picture of haemorrhagic nephroso-nephritis on
the basis of 58 cases. Acta med.hung. 7 no.1-2:59-81 1955.

1. Medical Service of the Hungarian People's Army.
(EPIDEMIC HEMORRHAGIC FEVER,
clin. aspects)

TRENCSENI, T.

Routine examination. Orv. hetil., Budap. 92 no. 46:1477-1479.
18 Nov. 1951. (CIML 21:3)

1. Doctor.

TRENCSENI, Tibor, dr.; KELETI, Bela, dr.; KINGSSES, Antal, dr.; SZABO,
Judit, dr.; SZENTESI, Huba, dr.; BARCSAY, Ferenc, dr.

Nephroso-pephritis haemorrhagica infectiosa; clinical aspects based
on observation of 58 cases. Orv. hetil. 95 no.24:645-656 13 June 54.
(EPIDEMIC HEMORRHAGIC FEVER)

TRENCSENI, Tibor

"The physician, his patient and the disease" by Mihaly Balint. Reviewed by Tibor Trencseni. Magyar tud 69 no.5:336-338 My '62.

1. Foorvos, Magyar Nephdsereg Egeszsegugyi Szolgalata.

HUNGARY

TRENCSENI, Tibor, Dr. KELETI, Bela, Dr; Health Service of the People's Army
(Nephadsereg Egeszsegugyi Szolgalata).

"Follow-Up Studies on Patients With Previous Hemorrhagic Nephroso-Nephritis."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 104, No 34, 25 Aug 1963, pages 1605-1606.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary modified] The severe changes in the kidneys and in the pituitary, which are almost regularly connected with the renal syndrome, are well known from autopsy reports of patients who died of hemorrhagic nephroso-nephritis. Five-seven years after the acute stage of the disease, 50 patients with renal syndrome have undergone extensive tests under the supervision of the authors. The results of the tests indicated that, after the acute stage of the disease, no residual symptoms or subsequent diseases should be expected in the kidneys or in the pituitary, in spite of the severe acute changes observed among those who succumbed during the acute stage of the disease. This observation is in accordance with the rather scarce data available in medical literature. 3 Western, 3 Eastern European references.

1/1

TRENCSENI, Zsigmond, okleveles gepeszmernok

Conversion of steam-driven traction facilities to diesel-operated ones on the lines of the Czechoslovak State Railways.
Vasut 13 no.9:18-20 S '63.

TRENCSENI, Zsigmond

Device for repairing railroad vehicle tires. Vasut 14 no.9:24-26
S '64.

KALLAY, Ferenc, dr. TRENCSENINE BALOGH, Margit, dr.

Laryngoscopy in infancy and childhood. Gyermekgyógyászat 15
no.3:73-79 Mr'64

1. A Fovarosí Tanács Heim Pál Gyermekkorház és Rendelőintézet
Fül-, Orr-, Gege- és Bronchológiai Osztály.

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TRENCSENYI, Istvan

Girls in the workers' hostels. Munka 10 no.6:17 Je '60.

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TRENCSENYI, Istvan

Children in the workers' home. Munka 10 no.9:22-23 S '60.

1. "Postasok Lapja" szerkesztoje.

TRENCSENYI, Istvan

Notes on the 1961 film festival on labor safety. Munka 11 no.4:24
Ap '61.

1. Szakszervezetek Országos Tanácsa kulturális osztályának munkatársa.

(Hungary—Industrial safety)

TRENCSENYI-WALDAPFEL, Imre, akademikus (Budapest); SZIGETI, Gyorgy
(Budapest)

Tasks of the science of education in Hungary; also, remarks by
Gyorgy Szigeti and others. Magyar tud 67 no.12:723-732 D '60.
(EEAI 10:3)

1. Foszerkeszto, Magyar Tudomany (for Trencsenyi-Waldapfel)
(Hungary--Education)

TRENGSENYI WALDAPFEL, Imre, egyetemi tanar (Budapest)

Belief in God and superstition. Munka 11 no.1:21 Ja '61.

(God) (Superstition)

TRENCSENYI-WALDAPFEL, Imre, akadémikus, egy. tanár (Budapest)

Science and religion. Magy tud 68 no.2:69-83 F '61. (EEAI 10:6)

1. Eotvos Lorand Tudományegyetem, Budapest.
(Religion) (Science)

TRENCSENYI-WALDAPFEL, Imre, akadémikus, egy.tanár (Budapest)

Janos Horvath(1878-1961); an obituary. Magyar tud 68 no.9:545-550 '61.

1. Eotvos Lorand Tudományegyetem, Budapest.

(Horvath, Janos) (Hungarian literature—History & criticism)

TRENCSENYI-WALDAPFEL, Imre, akadémikus, egyetemi tanár

Pedagogic cares and thoughts. Magyar tud 69 no.10:603-617 0
'62.

1. Eotvos Lorand Tudományegyetem.

2

BA

Apparatus for mining minerals (e.g., coal). L. F. Trencak (B.P.
859,832; 7.3.49. Austria, 12.3.48).—Underground minerals, e.g.,
coal, are simultaneously over-, side-, and under-cut by 1 vertical
and 2 horizontal cutting devices. These are mounted in front of a
plough-share-like casing which conveys the cut material away
laterally, and which covers the driving unit. The ejection side of
the casing is joined near the floor by a guide member which conveys
the cut material to a higher level.
H. J. MANN.

CA

Reopening of the Mathilde mine near Chrzanów (Po-
land). L. F. Trenczak. *Berg- u. Hüttenmann. Jahrb.,
Ber. Leoben. Bergmannstag 1937*, 277; *Neues Jahrb.
Mineral. Geol.*, Ref. 11, 1938, 100. — The morphology and
tectonics of the deposit are described. The ore occurs in
nests and horizontal beds up to 1 m. thick and is of
epigenetic, hydrothermal and metasomatic origin. Cal-
amine and galena predominate with some sphalerite;
the av. metal content is 10% Zn and 4% Pb. Geo-
physical methods of exploration give favorable indications.
C. A. Silberrad

ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SULC, Josef, inz., dr.; CERNA, Eva, inz.; TRENDÁ, Oto, inz.

Basic problems of cleaning and disinfection in dairy plants.
Prum potravin 13 no.3:135-146 Mr '62.

1. Vyzkumny ustav mlekarensky, Praha.

TRENDAFELOV, D.; POPIANKOV, B.; ZAPRIANOVA, A.

Extraction of sulfur dioxide from flue gases. Khim i industriia
35 no.1:3-5 '63.

L 15600-66

ACC NR: AP6008209

SOURCE: BU/0011/65/018/004/0339/0342

AUTHOR: Trendafelov, D.; Mihailova, D.; Paskalev, N.

31 B

ORG: Pharmaceutic Institute, Sofia

TITLE: Investigation of the system In sup 3 sup + -Na sup +(K sup +)-OH sup --Cl sup --H sub 2 O

SOURCE: Bulgarska akademiya na naukite. Doklady, v. 18, no. 4, 1965, 339-342

TOPIC TAGS: indium compound, physical chemistry property, solubility, ionization

ABSTRACT: The problem of the composition, properties and, in particular, solubility of basic metal salts that do not dissolve easily cannot be satisfactorily solved by means of preparations or by the classical methods of physico-chemical analysis. The difficulties stem primarily from the circumstance that these basic salts are obtained as exceedingly fine dispersed precipitates and that it is not possible to isolate them as preparations. The composition and properties of a basic salt undoubtedly depend on the composition of the system in which the salt is precipitated. The authors assumed that the heterogeneous system, precipitate of basic salt

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- saturated solution, cannot be completely characterized by the activities of the metal cations participating in the composition of the basic hydroxide, hydroxyl and acid anions in the sense that the cation which is introduced with a 'neutral electrolyte' will produce a specific effect on these activities. Inasmuch as the heterogeneous system can be studied when introducing a 'neutral electrolyte' with a selected cation, the data obtained will characterize precisely the action of this cation, other conditions being the same. One may also assume from more general considerations that the precipitate obtained at first should have a composition close to $\text{In}(\text{OH})\text{Cl}_2$, i.e., a basic salt richest in Cl^- . Proceeding from the above assumptions, the systems $\text{In}^{3+}\text{-Na}^+\text{-Cl}^-$ - OH^- - H_2O and $\text{In}^{3+}\text{-K}^+\text{-Cl}^-$ - OH^- - H_2O were experimentally investigated by applying the method given in paper by N. V. Akselrud and V. B. Spivakovskiy (ZhNKh, 1958, 1958, No 8, 1748). Four series of indium trichloride solutions were prepared by dissolving the metal indium (purity 99.95 p. c.) in hydrochloric acid p. a. (Merck). The study of the epures of orthogonal projections of isoconcentrations of the above mentioned heterogeneous systems five minutes after their preparations show that the curves differ radically in character depending on the nature of the cation of the 'neutral electrolyte' used. The effect produced by the cations of the other metals belonging to the alkali

Card 2/3

L 15600-66

ACC NR: AP6008209

group is another problem warranting attention. The paper was submitted by
N. Penchev, Corresponding Member Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, 14 December 1964.
Orig. art. has 4 figures and 2 formulas. /JPRS/

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: none / OTH REF: 001 / SOV REF: 009

LB

Card 3/3

TRENDAFELOV, D.; ZLATEVA, I.

Investigation of the system $\text{Cd}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2 - \text{CH}_3\text{COOH} - \text{H}_2\text{O}$ at 25°
and 10°. Doklady BAN 17 no.11:1013-1016 '64.

1. Submitted July 3, 1964.

I 43864-66 EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6032574

SOURCE CODE: BU/0011/65/018/012/1129/1132

AUTHOR: Trendafelov, D.; Zapryanova, A.

ORG: Pharmaceutic Faculty, Higher Medical Institute

TITLE: Equiadsorption point of sodium and potassium bromides and iodides

SOURCW: Bulgarska akademiya na naukite. Doklady, v. 18, no. 12, 1965, 1129-1132

TOPIC TAGS: adsorption, solution property, solution acidity, bromide, iodide

ABSTRACT: In an earlier paper, one of the authors (D. Trendafelov, M. Raynov, Godishnik Sof. u-t. Ser. Khim., 51, 1958, 141) defined the concept of the equiadsorption point (the magnitude of pH for the saturated solutions of many soluble crystal salts at 25°C as a criterion for the purity of normal salts). In the present paper the procedures are described leading to the determination of the equiadsorption point of sodium and potassium bromides and iodides and the measured values are listed in tabular form. This paper was presented by Corresponding Member BAN N. P. Penchev on 3 September 1965. Orig. art. has: 6 tables. [Orig. art. in Eng.] [JPRS: 36,464]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 004 / SOV REF: 004
OTH REF: 006

Card 1/1-294

09/9 2426

TRENDAFILOV, G., inzh.

The grab bridge crane of 10-ton load-hoisting capacity. Mashinostroene
11 no. 7/8:46 J1-Ag '62.

TRENDAFILOV, M.

Some problems of psychotherapy in dermatology and venerology.
Dermato vener Sofia 2 no.3:107-112 '63.

TRUMAYLOV, M.

Medical knowledge regarding some skin pyogenic infections in a group of workers at the Low Voltage Plant, Sofia. Dermato vener Sofia 2 no.1:34-38 '63.

TRENDAFILOV, T.

"Conference of Therapeutists in Khaskovo." p. 2,
(ZDRAVEN FRONT, No. 42, Oct. 1954, Sofiya, Bulgaria)

SD: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4
No. 5, May 1955, Uncl.

TRENDAFILOV, T.

"Greater Profundity is Necessary." p. 4,
(ZDRAVEN FRONT, No. 40, Oct. 1954, Sofiya, Bulgaria)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4
No. 5, May 1955, Uncl.

TRENDAFILOV, T.

"Training Young Cadres in a Better Knowledge of Public Hygiene." p. 4,
(ZORAVEN FRONT, No. 47, Nov. 1954, Sofiya, Bulgaria)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4
No. 5, May 1955, Uncl.

IVANOV, D.G.; TRENDAFILOV, Tr.; KURSHEV, Iv.P.

Preparing the thermophosphates with our own raw materials. Note 2.
Khim i industriia 34 no.2:49-53 '62.

SA

1531. Directional Effects with the Human Voice. F. Trendelenburg. *Zeits. f. techn. Physik*, 10, 11, pp. 558-563, 1920. *Paper read before the Deut. Phys. u. Math. Verein, 1920.*

An experimental investigation was made of the directional effects of the human voice. Three regions were investigated: 200-400 cycles/sec., 3300-3600 cycles/sec., and about 6000 cycles/sec. The higher frequency regions were found to show pronounced directional effects in consequence of the mouth acting like a funnel. The directional effects observed were appreciably greater than were to be expected on theoretical grounds.

A W

ASA 35 A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SA

1342. Investigation of Pressure Effects in Liquids by Means of the Pressure-Variation of the Dielectric Constant. F. Trendelenburg. *Zeits. f. techn. Physik*, 11, 11, pp. 465-474, 1930. Paper read before the Deut. Phys. u. Math., Königsberg, Sept., 1930.—Oscillographic records of the change in the capacity of a condenser having concentric cylindrical electrodes are employed to study the behaviour of liquid dielectrics when subjected to rapid variations of pressure. The experimental arrangements and the theoretical basis of the procedure are fully reviewed. After compensating for temperature and density changes the results are in accordance with the variations predicted by the Mosotti theory. The dielectrics tested are oil and benzol up to a pressure of about 300 atmospheres. An extensive Bibliography and several oscillograms are appended.

A. J. S.

| 1st AND 2ND SERIES | | PROCESSED AND PROPERTIES INDEX | | 3RD AND 4TH SERIES | |
|--|--|--------------------------------|--|--------------------|--|
| SA | | | | A 53 n | |
| <p>1342. Investigation of Pressure Effects in Liquids by Means of the Pressure-Variation of the Dielectric Constant. F. Trendelenburg. <i>Zeits. f. tech. Physik</i>, 11, 11, pp. 445-474, 1930. <i>Paper read before the Deut. Phys. u. Math. Königsberg, Sept., 1930.</i>—Oscillographic records of the change in the capacity of a condenser having concentric cylindrical electrodes are employed to study the behaviour of liquid dielectrics when subjected to rapid variations of pressure. The experimental arrangements and the theoretical basis of the procedure are fully reviewed. After compensating for temperature and density changes the results are in accordance with the variations predicted by the Moesetti theory. The dielectrics tested are oil and benzol up to a pressure of about 300 atmospheres. An extensive Bibliography and several oscillograms are appended.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">A. J. S.</p> | | | | | |
| <p>ASAC-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p> | | | | | |
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| SYMBOL NO. 2 | | SECOND MAP ONLY USE | | COLLISION | |

TRENDELENBURG, F.

SA

1342. Investigation of Pressure Effects in Liquids by Means of the Pressure-Variation of the Dielectric Constant. F. Trendelenburg. *Zentr. f. techn. Physik*, 11, 11, pp. 466-472, 1930. Paper read before the Deut. Phys. u. Math. Königsberg, Sept., 1930.—Oscillographic records of the change in the capacity of a condenser having concentric cylindrical electrodes are employed to study the behaviour of liquid dielectrics when subjected to rapid variations of pressure. The experimental arrangements and the theoretical basis of the procedure are fully reviewed. After compensating for temperature and density changes the results are in accordance with the variations predicted by the Mossotti theory. The dielectrics tested are oil and benzol up to a pressure of about 300 atmospheres. An extensive Bibliography and several oscillograms are appended. A. J. S.

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| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 |
| 1ST AND 2ND ORDERS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3RD AND 4TH ORDERS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | A 53 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Magnetic Induction for Supracondu- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

PRENDOTA, J.

Right methods of protecting water against pollution with waste water. p.142
GAS, WODA I TECHNIKA SANITARNA (Polskie Zrzeszenie Gazowników, Wodociągowców i
Techników Sanitarnych) Warszawa
Vol. 30, no. 4, Apr. 1956

So. East European Accessions List

Vol. 5, No. 9

September 1956

PAVLINOVA, A.V.; KOROTUN, M.V.; TREDOVATSKIY, P.I.; GONCHARIK, V.P.
SABUROVA, R.A.

Rapid method for the volumetric determination of potassium.
Ukr. khim. zhur. 29 no.8:857-858 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Chernovitskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

15

1ST AND 2ND ORDER PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

The determination of K_2O , CaO and P_2O_5 in soil by electrolysis and their relationship to soil acidity. M. TARNEL AND H. I. FRY. Z. Pflanzenernähr. Düngung u. Bodenk. A24, 293-308(1932).—Not only the water-sol. and adsorptively bound bases are detd. by long-continued electrolysis (in a 3-cell app.) but also a part of the bases sol. in hot concd. HCl . It is possible to det. the regeneration power of the soil by a prolonged electrolysis. The soly. of P_2O_5 is usually correlated with the soly. of Ca in the soil. It was not possible to establish conditions of electrolysis by which only the adsorbed cations could be detd. The study correlated the genetical relationship between a decrease in plant nutrients and the development of soil acidity. With a prolonged removal of the bases, the gel mixt. of silicic acid and the Al and Fe sesquioxides begin to decompose. This decompn. is shown by the presence of Al , Fe and Mn in the cathode vessel, by a "podsolization" of the original soil and a complete mineralization of the cathode membrane by the oxides of Al , Fe and Mn . In electro-dialyzed humus-contg. soils, the $Al(OH)_3$ is in combination not only with silicic acid but also with difficultly sol. org. acids. Neutral salt decompn. by humus could not be detected in the expt.

R M BARNHARTER

ASIS-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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THE CHEMISTRY OF MINERAL SOIL ACIDITY. M. TRÉNEL AND J. WUNNSNIK. *Proc. 2nd Intern. Congr. Soil Sci., Leningrad, 1990, IV, 19-20 (1932) (in German); cf. C. A. 24, 5911.* — Expts. with soil lead to the same conclusions as those with permutite and $\text{SiO}_2 \cdot \text{M}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}$ gel mixts. prepd. by pptn. There is no direct H nor Al exchange for K in KCl; hence the term "exchange acidity" is a misnomer. Exchange acidity is not due to absorbed acid being replaced by KCl, but is due in part to $\text{SiO}_2 \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}$ being peptized by the salt soln. and so entering the filtrate. It is sufficiently acid to consume alkali in titration to the phenolphthalein end point, but cannot decomp. KCl. In addn., there is an equil. $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3 + 3\text{KCl} \rightleftharpoons \text{AlCl}_3 + 3\text{KOH}$ which may be shifted one way or the other with changes in salt concn. and temp. In the presence of absorbent for KOH, AlCl_3 remains in soln. Soils receive the property of "mineral acidity" by removal of CaO causing the hydrated "aluminosilicates" to break down into gels of SiO_2 and M_2O_3 . As these gels lose by leaching the small amts. of bases remaining, they can react with KCl as described. Only that acidity due to Al salts in the soil soln. is toxic to plant growth. It occurs only in soils more acid than about pH 5. C. I. SCHOLLENBERGER

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

| SECONDARY | | | | | | | | | | PRIMARY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| SECONDARY | | | | | | | | | | PRIMARY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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The determination of K_2O , CaO and P_2O_5 in soil by electrodialysis and their relationship to soil acidity. M. TRÄNDEL AND H. I. FRAY. *Z. Pflanzenernähr. Düngung u. Bodenk.* A24, 293-308(1932).—Not only the water-sol. and adsorptively bound bases are detd. by long-continued electrodialysis (in a 3-cell app.) but also a part of the bases sol. in hot concd. HCl . It is possible to det. the regeneration power of the soil by a prolonged electrodialysis. The soly. of H_2O_2 is usually correlated with the soly. of Ca in the soil. It was not possible to establish conditions of electrodialysis by which only the adsorbed cations could be detd. The study correlated the general relationship between a decrease in plant nutrients and the development of soil acidity. With a prolonged removal of the bases, the gel mixt. of silicic acid and the Al and Fe sesquioxides begin to decompose. This decompn. is shown by the presence of Al , Fe and Mn in the cathode vessel, by a "podsolization" of the original soil and a complete dialyzed humus-contg. soils, the $Al(OH)_3$ is in combination not only with silicic acid but also with difficultly sol. org. acids. Neutral salt decompn. by humus could not be detected in the expt.

R. M. BARNETTE

| 1ST AND 2ND ORDERS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3RD AND 4TH ORDERS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>So-called "neutral salt decomposition" by peat and humus. M. Trénel and M. Harada. <i>Z. Pflanzenernähr., Düngung Bodenb.</i> 28A, 288-313(1933). Neutral salt decomposition by peat is associated, in part, with the presence of Al_2O_3. The latter reacts with KCl, and the liberated alkali combines with org. acids present. The Al content of peat is derived from the accumulation of this element by the living sphagnum. With increasing concn. of neutral salt the titratable acidity and the soly. of practically colorless org. acids in the exts. rise. Repeated treatment with KCl produces a steadily increasing difference between the acidity of the ext. and the equiv. of K absorbed by peat. The presence of free org. acids in peat is confirmed by electrodialysis. Acidity developed in neutral salt exts. of peat may result from interaction with hydrated Al_2O_3 present either in a finely-divided condition or in actual org. combination, increased soly. in salt solns. of sparingly sol. org. acids, or base absorption with liberation of free mineral acid (Kappen). B. C. A.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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The physiological significance of mineral soil acidity.
 II. The influence of decomposition products of acid soil
 upon growth, yield and nutrient uptake of oats. M.
 Trügel and B. Meil. Z. Pflanzenernähr., Düngung Bo-
 denb. 33A, 257-72 (1934); cf. C. A. 27, 2518.—With loss
 of bases, the minerals active with respect to soil acidity
 decompose into gels of SiO_2 and Al_2O_3 (cf. C. A. 24, 5011).
 The effects of increasing applications of $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ in the
 presence of these decompn. products upon the growth of
 oats in Mitscherlich pots filled with (A) sand and peat,
 (B) same with $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$, (C) same with AlPO_4 , and (D)
 loam at pH 4 with peat, as modified by addns. of $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot$
 $2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ or $\text{SiO}_2 \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}$ to some of the pots, were investigated.
 All pots received complete fertilizer as well as 0.05%
 CaCO_3 . Yield and mineral contents of grain, straw and
 roots were detd., likewise pH of substrate at beginning,
 during and at end of growth. Al^{+++} and PO_4^{---} in
 H_2O -sol. form in similar sep. mixts. were also detd. The
 results of the expt. indicated that in acid soils only Al^{+++}
 is harmful; gels of hydrated Al_2O_3 and SiO_2 are favorable
 to the growth of oats, their absorptive capacity regulating
 the concn. of nutrients and removing toxins from soln. The
 former fixes P_2O_5 , but not so firmly that plants suffer from
 P_2O_5 deficiency from this cause. The harmful effect of
 Al^{+++} upon plants is due to some unknown physiological
 factor, and the smallest amt. appears to be active, since
 only a trace was to be found in straw of damaged plants;
 it is not connected with any alteration in root permeability.
 Hydrated SiO_2 was favorable to loam, SiO_2 was assimilated
 cultures, and when added to loam, SiO_2 was assimilated
 without effect upon growth. In the presence of $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot$
 $x\text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{SiO}_2 \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}$ was without effect upon growth in sand.
 No relation between activity of SiO_2 and assimilation of P_2O_5
 could be detected. C. J. Schollenberger

ASD-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Characterization of the condition of weathering of humid soils by determination of the free and KCl-soluble alumina and its relationship to soil acidity. M. Trénel and R. Zeiler. *Z. Pflanzenernähr., Düngung Bodenk.* 29A, 298-308 (1933). Acid forest soils of north Germany contain considerable proportions of "free" Al_2O_3 (i. e., sol. in cold 1% NaOH soln.). This occurs partly as $Al(OH)_3$, partly in mixed gels with highly dispersed org. matter and SiO_2 , and partly in complex org. compds. The "exchangeable" Al_2O_3 (KCl ext.) content depends, not on the abs. content of "free" Al_2O_3 , but on the extent to which free alkali, primarily produced by the action of KCl on "free" Al_2O_3 , enters into combination with free SiO_2 , acid humus, or colorless org. acids in the suspension. The total acidity and Al^{+++} in surface soils are greater than in subsoils. The "exchangeable" Al increases with the proportion of weak org. acids, as indicated by the difference between titration values with phenolphthalein and methyl red indicators. In podsolized brown-earth soils "free" Al_2O_3 accumulates in the B-horizon. B. C. A.

TRENEV N.G.

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AUTHOR: Trenev, N.G.

TITLE: Diffraction of the Surface Electromagnetic Waves by an Impedance Step (Discontinuity) (Difraktsiya poverkhnostnykh elektromagnitnykh voln na impedansnoy stupen'ke)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i Elektronika, 1958, Vol.III, Nr 1, pp.27-37 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An infinite surface, having an impedance Z_1 to the right of the origin $z = 0$ and an impedance Z_2 to the left of the origin, is considered (see Fig.1). The problem of the wave propagation over the surface is solved for E-type waves. It is assumed that an incident wave of the type represented by:

$$H_x^0 = A e^{-ih_1 z + i \sqrt{k^2 - h_1^2} y} \quad (2)$$

and

$$E_z^0 = \frac{A}{k} \sqrt{k^2 - h_1^2} e^{-ih_1 z + i \sqrt{k^2 - h_1^2} y} \quad (3)$$

Card 1/5 propagates from the right along the direction of the axis z .

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Diffraction of the Surface Electromagnetic Waves by an Impedance Step (Discontinuity)

The constant h_1 in the equations is defined by the impedance of the right-hand side semi-plane and is given by:

$$\frac{h_1}{k} = \sqrt{1 + Z_1^2} \quad (4)$$

The solution of the problem is given by the sum of the incident wave, as expressed by Eq.(2) and Eq.(3), and integrals representing plane waves, as expressed by:

$$H_x = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_1(w) e^{i w z + i \sqrt{k^2 - w^2} y} dw \quad (5)$$

and

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Diffraction of the Surface Electromagnetic Waves by an Impedance Step (Discontinuity)

$$E_z = \frac{1}{k} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sqrt{k^2 - w^2} f_1(w) e^{i w z + i \sqrt{k^2 - w^2} \cdot y} dw, \quad (6)$$

where $f_1(w)$ is an unknown function which should be determined. A solution of the integrals is found and an expression for the radiation power diagram of the system is determined. The radiation pattern is expressed by Eq.(32) in which k is the propagation constant for the free space, φ is the angle between the plane and radius vector (see Fig.1), and h_2 is the propagation constant of the right-hand side semi-plane. Eq.(32) was employed to construct a number of radiation patterns for various values of h_1/k and h_2/k , and these are shown in Figs.2 and 3. From the solution of the integrals given by Eqs.(5) and (6), it is also possible to find expressions for the reflection and transmission coefficients of the system. The modulus of

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Diffraction of the Surface Electromagnetic Waves by an Impedance Step (Discontinuity)

the reflection coefficient is expressed by Eqs.(35) and (36) while the transmission coefficient is represented by Eqs.(39) and (40). Expressions for the reflection coefficient and the radiation pattern of H-type waves are also determined (see Eqs.(47) and (49)) and the radiation diagrams of H-waves are plotted in Fig.5 for various values of h_1/k .

Expressions for the magnetic component of the diffraction field of the system are also given. For z greater than 0, the diffraction field is expressed by Eq.(51), while for negative z , this field is represented by Eq.(52). From these two equations it can be seen that the amplitude of the diffraction field is dependant on the propagation constant h_1 and h_2 (i.e., on the impedances Z_1 and Z_2). As h_1 and h_2 decrease, the amplitude of the field increases. The above analysis shows also that the modulus of the reflection coefficient increases with increasing

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